ities are quoted. The opening chapters present a short *résumé* of the modern conceptions of immunity developed particularly along the lines of the "side chain" theory of Ehrlich. Then come chapters upon the preparation and administration of serums and vaccines, and the use of serums and toxins in the diagnosis of disease. The major portion of the book, however, deals with the treatment and prevention of various diseases by means of antisera, antitoxins, and vaccines. To all the important affections a separate chapter is devoted. The book is essentially modern, but on account of the very fact that it deals with problems which are in the process of building, its greatest value and interest are for the present alone.

W. T. L.

ESSENTIALS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC AND INORGANIC, CONTAINING ALSO QUESTIONS OF MEDICAL PHYSICS, CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY, ANALYTICAL PROCESSES, TOXICOLOGY, ETC. Prepared especially for students of medicine. By LAWRENCE WOLFF, M.D. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised, by A. FERREE WITMER, PH.G. Philadelphia, New York, and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1904.

SINCE this small book has gone through six editions, there must be a demand for it, though a study of even this last revised edition fails to explain the reason. In the mass of questions and short answers new material may be found here and there. The term "Chemical Philosophy" seems to appear only in the title. The book represents the typical "Quiz Compend."

W. T. L.

SURGICAL EMERGENCIES: THE SURGERY OF THE ABDOMEN. Part I. Appendicitis and Other Diseases about the Appendix. By BAYARD HOLMES, B.S., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois; Professor of Clinical Surgery in the American Medical Missionary College, Chicago; Attending Surgeon to the Chicago Baptist Hospital. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

THIS small volume contains a large amount of material. It represents the author's experience in the treatment of appendicitis and some other abdominal diseases, and a careful consideration of the pathology and symptoms of each. One is impressed with the author's earnestness and conviction regarding his views, but at the same time he is open to the criticism of being anything but generous respecting the views of others. A large part of each chapter is taken up with minute reports of cases. His criticism of the Ochsner treatment is unnecessarily severe; he does not, however, attach Ochsner's